

FIFTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

SESSION OF 1852-53.

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PHILADELPHIA:

C. SHERMAN, PRINTER.

1852.



FIFTH

ANNUAL ACCOUNT

HOMER A. J. MEDICAL COLLEGE

ANNALS

SESSION OF 1852-53

W. H. BAKER

1853

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1853



OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT.

HON. A. V. PARSONS.

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GEORGE PETERSON,

WM. H. MOORE,

W. G. E. AGNEW.



## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

---

WILLIAM S. HELMUTH, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE  
OF MEDICINE.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

JOSEPH G. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ALVAN E. SMALL, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

MATTHEW SEMPLE, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

FRANCIS SIMS, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

W. ASHTON REED, M.D.,

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D., *Dean.*

MARTIN DERR, *Janitor.*



## REMARKS.

THE time having arrived for sending forth the Fifth Annual Announcement of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, it is manifestly proper to accompany the same with a few remarks, setting forth the present flourishing condition of the school, together with a brief outline of the curriculum of instruction embraced in the teaching of the several chairs.

Since the close of the last session, the Board of Managers have made several alterations in the course of instruction. Owing to the establishment of the Hospital, the Chair of Clinical Medicine, so ably and satisfactorily filled by Doctor C. Neidhard, has been dispensed with in the College,—it being the intention of the Board of Managers of the Hospital, to afford facilities for clinical instruction in that Institution. The Chair of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence, which has been creditably filled by Doctor S. Freedley, has likewise been disposed of, by connecting the latter branch with that of Physiology; while that of Pathology has been added to the Chair of Practice. It being thought impracticable to teach Botany during the winter season, Doctor Freedley resigned from this Chair,—thus reducing the number of Chairs to seven.

The College, it will be recollected, was chartered, and commenced its first course of instruction in 1848, with a class of fifteen students. In the spring of 1849, the first public commencement was held, at which six gentlemen had conferred upon them the honours of the College. At the succeeding session, the class numbered fifty-five, twenty of whom were invested with the doctorate at a public commencement, held at the close of the session.



The third course, which commenced in October, 1850, was attended by seventy students, and at the close of this course, twenty-nine graduated. The fourth and last course, still exhibited an increase in the number of students, ninety-three having matriculated; thirty-one of whom belonged to the graduating class of 1852.

From the foregoing, it will be perceived that year after year indicates the growing prosperity of the College, and a gradual increase in the number of matriculants and graduates. Every reasonable effort has been made, so to arrange the method of teaching, as to afford the student the greatest possible aid in the pursuit of his studies. No expense has been spared to render the course of instruction thorough and extensive, and moreover as amply delineated by appropriate apparatus for the several chairs, as is necessary to insure the most complete understanding of the various branches taught in the College. The most unremitting efforts are perpetually being made, to improve the science of medicine, by elaborating the great central principle, *similia similibus curantur*.

## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

### MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

This chair will embrace a course of instruction with reference to diet and regimen, and the different materials called into requisition as medicines to heal the sick. The history of each medicine will be given, and as far as practicable, the article itself will be exhibited for inspection; the mode of procuring it will be detailed and the manner of preparing it for use will be shown. The directions for proving the same will be given, together with the dose and frequency of repetition in the treatment of such diseases as indicate its use.

### HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The course of instruction given by this chair, comprises a



delineation of the science of Homœopathy, and its application in the treatment of disease. It also comprises a pathological description and natural history of diseases, and the mode of treating them according to the only known law of cure.

#### OBSTETRICS, AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

This most important branch of instruction, will comprise the physiology of parturition, and the manipulations of the midwife, in the management of labour, under all circumstances, whether natural, preternatural, complicated, or otherwise, including the use of instruments, &c. In connexion with the mechanical part of this branch, the course will embrace the description and Homœopathic treatment of, and the operations for the diseases incident to females and to children recently born; the course will be amply illustrated. The apparatus for demonstration, having had large additions, is now full and sufficient.

#### PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The general and special science of Physiology, or of the healthy, living processes carried on within the animal body, together with the demonstration of the minute structure of organs and tissues, their peculiarities of sensation, which sometimes may be expressive of the peculiar texture suffering from morbid action, will form, in part, the subject-matter of instruction in this course. Medical Jurisprudence will comprise an important part of this course. The amount of knowledge necessary for the physician to possess to render him competent to discharge his duty as a member of society without incurring the guilt of *mal praxis*, can only be judged of rightly in the light of Medical Jurisprudence. This chair has been liberally supplied with paintings, illustrative of the subjects lectured upon.

#### CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

The lectures in this branch will afford the students an oppor-



tunity of learning demonstratively the elements of Chemistry. They will also become familiar with the manipulations of experimental chemistry, and chemistry as applied to medicine and hygiene. The principles of Toxicology will be thoroughly delineated. The physical properties of poisons will be stated, their effects upon the animal system will be described, their antidotes will be pointed out, and their tests will be clearly and accurately shown by experiments. The chemical apparatus has received considerable addition, and at this time it is as good and in many respects superior to that of most of the other medical institutions.

#### SURGERY.

The principles and all the minutæ of Mechanical Surgery will be thoroughly presented in the lectures from this chair. The mode of procedure in performing both the minor and capital operations, will be fully demonstrated. The history and description of surgical diseases will be given, together with their homœopathic treatment. The means of demonstration which this chair possesses by the aid of models, preparations, drawings, plates, instruments, &c., &c., cannot fail of rendering the students thoroughly and intimately acquainted with the subject.

#### ANATOMY.

The course of instruction from this chair will embrace General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy, with numerous allusions to Pathological and Comparative Anatomy. Every subject lectured upon will be fully demonstrated or elucidated by appropriate apparatus. To facilitate this, frequent reference will be had to the recent subject, dried preparations, models, drawings, &c., &c. The Anatomical Museum has been richly replenished during the last year, so that every facility desirable for the student of Anatomy, to enable him to study well this branch, and to become intimately acquainted with the structure of the animal body, is happily afforded him.



## PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened on the 1st of October, and will be furnished with an ample supply of *materiel*, with well-ventilated apartments, lighted with gas, and particularly adapted for the study of Anatomy by dissection. It is presumed that no better opportunity can be found for the pursuit of this interesting and fundamental science.

The personal attention of the Demonstrator will be given to the duties of the rooms. He will be present, at all times, to give instruction to students, when dissecting. One lecture a week will be delivered by the Professor of Anatomy, for the purpose of aiding the dissecting class, in the study of Surgical Anatomy. The subject of these lectures will be demonstrated by drawings, the recent subject, models, &c.

## THE MUSEUM, ETC.

The College building is a convenient, well-heated, and well-ventilated edifice, situated in Filbert, above Eleventh Street. The first story over the basement is a large, convenient, and pleasant Lecture-room, occupied by the chairs of Practice, Physiology, and Chemistry. The second story, the Museum-room, the largest in the building, is amply filled with choice specimens illustrative of Osteology, Myology, Neurology, and Angiology; Pathological and Physiological diagrams; obstetric plates, manikins, morbid specimens, &c.; surgical specimens and plates, illustrations of the eye, ear, extremities, &c.; mineral and medicinal specimens, chemicals, &c.; while, interspersed through the whole, may be seen many specimens of natural curiosities, and anomalies of the human species. In short, the Museum is a creditable collection of means for scientific demonstrations, connected with every branch taught in the College. The third story contains an amphitheatre, well arranged for lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, as the lecturer is so situated, when giving his lecture, that he can pass his illustrations around to all in his class. *Materia Medica* and Obstetrics are also taught in this room, because of the



greater facilities afforded for exhibiting specimens and demonstrations. In the fourth story is the Dissecting-room, and two other rooms, suitable for all purposes connected with the operations of this department.

#### CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The Students of the College will be furnished with an opportunity of witnessing Clinical Practice, in the Dispensary connected with the College; and also in the Hospital, which is about going into operation. About thirty patients apply for treatment at the Dispensary, every day; and the advance, or second course Students, are permitted to take charge of cases, under the direction of the attending Physician. The Hospital is a chartered institution, and under a Board of Managers entirely separate and distinct from the College. The building is undergoing thorough repairs, and will be ready to be occupied in a few weeks. It contains upwards of forty rooms; some very large, and well suited for hospital purposes. The Hospital will contain about thirty or forty beds; and students will be admitted, on certain terms, to witness Clinical practice in this Institution.

Without adding materially to the foregoing, it may be said, that every effort has been made to build up the advantages which students so much need in the pursuit of their studies; and the announcement of the College for the next course of lectures, is made with confident assurance that the Homœopathic profession everywhere will second our efforts, by rendering all the aid and encouragement to our enterprise within the sphere of its power.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1852.



## REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

THE affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and six gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation.

The Faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a President and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

Graduates of respectable Medical Schools shall be permitted to attend the Lectures of the College free of expense, except the payment of the Matriculation Fee. *shall pay 25¢*

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education; have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, ~~the last of which must have been in this Institution~~; and have been, during that time, the private pupil, for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine. *or more full*

Students who have attended one ~~complete course~~ *or more full* of Lectures in ~~any~~ *College* other Medical School, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his ticket to the Dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin about the middle of February; and the commencement for conferring the Degree of the College, shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, a thesis, composed by himself, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the Professors for examination.

The Essay must be written on thesis paper, of a uniform size, the alternate page being left blank.



A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Medical Faculty being first obtained.

The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him. The order of the examinations of the candidates shall be determined numerically by lot.

*ret?* The examination shall be conducted in private, by each Professor, and the voting in the case of every candidate shall be by ballot.

A student receiving two-thirds of the whole vote of the Faculty, shall be considered as having passed. *rec'd by vote, entitled to*

If in the opinion of the Faculty a candidate would be very much benefitted by attending another course of lectures, of which the Dean will inform him, he may withdraw his thesis without being considered as rejected.

If a candidate should not be successful in the first ballot, and one or more of the professors have any remarks to make in relation to his qualifications, they shall be heard, and if the case demands it, a second vote may be taken. In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent. *each satisfactory*

Formal notice of the successful examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidates, each of whom shall record his name and address upon the Register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order, if approved by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate shall not absent himself from the commencement without the permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of Lectures,	<i>(always cash)</i>	\$100 00
Matriculation fee (paid once only),	-	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	-	10 00
Graduation fee,	-	50 00
Fee for students who have attended two full courses in another medical school,	-	50 00

*graduated of other colleges* The matriculation ticket must be first obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased. *30.00*

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in November, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, or one full course in this school, and one or more in another respectable medical school, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Medical Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the lectures.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D.,

No. 303 Arch St.

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1st, 1852.



# MATRICULANTS OF THE COLLEGE,

SESSION 1851-52.

Angell, Henry C.,	Rhode Island,	Dr. A. H. Okie.
Armstrong, James,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. John Armstrong.
Ashton, Adolphus H.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. A. E. Small.
Baker, Joseph C.,	New Hampshire,	Dr. A. Morrell.
Baker, Joshua T.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. J. B. Petherbridge.
Barrows, George, M.D.,	Massachusetts,	—
Bigelow, Franklin,	New York,	Drs. Clary & Wells.
Blaisdell, John M.,	Maine,	Drs. J. & L. V. Payne.
Bloede, Gustavus,	Germany,	Dr. A. Lippe.
Bratt, James D.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. D. M. Dake.
Brown, William,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. H. Guernsey.
Bryant, Benjamin,	Maine,	—
Casselbury, Melville,	New Jersey,	Dr. W. Ward.
Chase, Irah E.,	Massachusetts,	Dr. M. B. Roache.
Clay, G. B. L.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. R. Gardiner.
Clarke, Peleg, M.D.,	Rhode Island,	—
Clarke, Henry B.,	Rhode Island,	Dr. P. Clarke.
Cline, Jonathan C.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. S. A. Pearson.
Cowley, David,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. J. P. Dake.
Cresson, Emlen,	Pennsylvania,	—
Chase, Durfee,	New York,	—
Darling, Charles B., M.D.,	Vermont,	—
Dare, Charles V.,	New Jersey,	Dr. A. E. Small.
Diller, Joseph M.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. J. K. Smith.
Doyle, George H.,	New York,	Dr. H. H. Cater.
Duffield, Henry,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. A. Lippe.
Easton, David J.,	New York,	Dr. J. L. Perry.
Ehrman, Christian,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. C. Neidhard.
Ehrman, E. J.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. C. Neidhard.



Evans, Robert T., M.D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Everson, William K.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Eustace, Andrew,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. A. Lippe.
Fisher, Thomas C.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Gardiner, John F., M.D.,	Virginia,	_____
Gilman, John B., M.D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Greenbank, John,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. S. Freedley.
Guernsey, William F.,	Vermont,	Dr. H. Guernsey.
Harris, John T.,	Massachusetts,	Drs. Graves & Barrows.
Helmuth, William T.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. W. S. Helmuth.
Houghton, Henry A.,	Vermont,	Dr. C. B. Darling.
Hoyt, William H., M.D.,	New York,	_____
Hughes, Alfred,	Virginia,	Dr. R. H. Cummings.
Ingham, George W.	Pennsylvania,	Dr. L. Pratt.
Johnson, Isaac D.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. C. Harlan.
Johnston, Edward R.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. A. E. Small.
Jones, Stacy,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. H. Guernsey.
Jennings, Richard,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Lee, John K., M.D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Lungren, Samuel S., M.D.,	Maryland,	_____
Lungren, Henry G.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. S. S. Lungren.
M'Callister, George, M.D.,	Massachusetts,	_____
Metcalfe, William,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. A. E. Small,
Miller, Alexander C.,	New Jersey,	Dr. S. R. Andrews.
Morgan, Alonzo R.,	New York,	Dr. G. F. Foote.
Morris, Joseph P.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. C. Neidhard.
Moore, John,	Ireland,	_____
Munsey, Barton, M.D.,	North Carolina,	_____
Musgrave, John F.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. S. Freedley.
Nickols, F. H., M.D.,	New Jersey,	_____
Paine, Joseph P.,	Maine,	Dr. W. E. Payne.
Palmer, Frederick N.,	Maine,	Dr. W. E. Payne.
Page, John C. M.D.,	New Hampshire,	_____
Pearson, Clement,	Ohio,	_____
Pearson, S. A., M.D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Pratt, Leonard,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. D. S. Pratt.
Pratt, Theodore L.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. D. S. Pratt.
Pope, Alfred C.,	England,	_____
Preston, Coates,	Pennsylvania,	_____



Pulsifer, N. G. H., M.D.,	Maine,	_____
Randel, John Massey,	Maryland,	Dr. W. Williamson.
Reading, Edward,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. J. R. Reading.
Reed, W. Ashton,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. J. Kitchen.
Remington, Stephen, Jr.,	New York,	Dr. R. Gardiner.
Rowland, Joseph G.,	Illinois,	Dr. W. Williamson,
Sargent, Rufus, M.D.,	Massachusetts,	_____
Searles, Samuel,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Simons, W. Jackson,	New Jersey,	_____
Shultz, Jonas Y., M.D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Shearer, John H.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. A. E. Small.
Stevenson, T. Collins, M.D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Steck, John H.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. W. Williamson.
Stretch, Joshua B.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. G. C. Williams.
Stone, Joshua,	New York,	Dr. L. M. Kenyon.
Storrs, George F.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Titworth, Randolph,	New York,	Dr. E. T. Richardson.
Toothaker, Chas. E., M.D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Walker, Charles H.,	New Hampshire,	Dr. A. Morrell.
Williams, George C., M.D.,	Pennsylvania,	_____
Williams, Thomas C.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. T. Williams.
Williams, John H.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. J. L. Mulford.
Wilkinson, Ross M.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. J. D. Moore.
White, Joseph B.,	Pennsylvania,	Dr. A. E. Small.
Wood, John G.,	New Hampshire,	Dr. W. A. Gardiner.

Total, 93.



## GRADUATES OF 1852.

At a Public Commencement, held March 1st, 1852, in the Musical Fund Hall, the Degree of the College was conferred by the HON. A. V. PARSONS, President, upon the following gentlemen:—

Name.	Residence.	Subject of Thesis.
Ashton, Adolphus H.,	Pennsylvania,	Medical Botany.
Barrows, George,	Massachusetts,	—
Blaisdell, John M.,	Maine,	Influence of Mind on Matter.
Bloede, Gustavus,	Germany,	{ Electricity and its relation to Homœopathy.
Bratt, James D.,	Pennsylvania,	Epidemic Dysentery.
Brown, William,	Pennsylvania,	{ Origin and Development of Diseases.
Bryant, Benjamin,	Maine,	Typhus Fever.
Chase, Durfee,	New York,	—
Clarke, Henry B.,	Rhode Island,	{ Homœopathy applied to Obstetrics.
Darling, Charles B.,	Vermont,	—
Doyle, George H.,	New York,	{ Comparative Merits of Ho- mœopathy and Allopathy.
Duffield, Henry,	Pennsylvania,	Chronic Acid.
Easton, David J.,	New York,	Diagnosis.
Ehrman, Christian,	Pennsylvania,	Dysentery.
Guernsey, William F.,	Vermont,	Language of Diseases.
Houghton, Henry A.,	Vermont,	Rumex Crispus.
Johnston, Isaac D.,	Pennsylvania,	Colica Pictonum.
Lungren, Samuel S.,	Maryland,	Pneumonia.
Metcalf, William,	Pennsylvania,	—
Morgan, Alonzo R.,	New York,	Influence of Mind on Body.
Paine, Joseph P.,	Maine,	Juglans Cinerea.
Pope, Alfred C.,	England,	—
Pratt, Leonard,	Pennsylvania,	Stramonium.
Randel, John Massey,	Maryland,	Hydrophobia.
Reed, W. Ashton,	Pennsylvania,	Phytologia.
Rowland, Joseph G.,	Illinois,	Iris Versicolor.
Sargent, Rufus,	Massachusetts,	{ Diseases treated Homœo- pathically.
Shearer, John H.,	Pennsylvania,	Theses Medici.
Steck, John H.,	Pennsylvania,	Rheumatism.
Stone, Joshua,	New York,	Bignonia Sempervirens.
Wood, John G.,	New Hampshire,	Pneumonia.

Total, 31.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D., DEAN.



INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

TO THE CLASS

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered October 11th, 1852.

BY

WILLIAM S. HELMUTH, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTES, PATHOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE  
OF MEDICINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS.

---

PHILADELPHIA.

1852.



INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

TO THE CLASS  
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HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

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Delivered October 11th, 1852

WILLIAM S. HELLMUTH, M.D.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS

PHILADELPHIA

1852



## CORRESPONDENCE.

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PHILADELPHIA, October 21st, 1852.

WILLIAM S. HELMUTH, M.D.:—

DEAR SIR:—At a general meeting of the Students of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit for publication a copy of your able and interesting Introductory Lecture of the 11th instant.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

WM. T. HELMUTH, Pennsylvania.

JOHN TURNER, Michigan.

J. A. WAKEMAN, M.D., Ohio.

I. TISDALE TALBOT, Massachusetts.

T. J. HARDY, M.D., Virginia.

EDWARD L. BOYLE, Connecticut.

CHAS. H. WALKER, New Hampshire.

JOSEPH R. BROWN, M.D., Texas.

HENRY MINTON, New York.

EDWARD W. MORETON, Maine.

GEORGE E. E. SPARHAWK, Vermont.

H. C. ANGELL, Rhode Island.

R. TITSWORTH, New Jersey.

T. S. GEIGER, Maryland.

W. FREEMAN, Georgia.



PHILADELPHIA, October 22d, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—

I had the pleasure to receive your communication of the 21st inst., soliciting for publication a copy of my Introductory discourse.

Although the Lecture was written with no other view than its delivery before the Class, a request so polite and flattering I am unable to decline. I herewith place it at your disposal.

Respectfully and truly your friend,

WILLIAM S. HELMUTH.

To MESSRS. WM. T. HELMUTH,

JOHN TURNER,

J. A. WAKEMAN,

I. TISDALE TALBOT,

T. J. HARDY, and others.



## INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

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GENTLEMEN :—

Before inviting your attention to subjects immediately connected with medicine, permit me to express the gratification I experience in recognising among those now present, some who often before have occupied the places in which they are now seated, and whose return is cordially welcomed ; while a like welcome is tendered to such who, for the first time, purpose participating in the series of studies to which the present lecture is initiatory.

Another year, gentlemen, has elapsed since introductory lectures were last delivered in this Institution, during which period of time many circumstances of an important nature have transpired both in the civil and medical world. In the former the efforts of freedom on the continent of Europe still prove unsuccessful, and entire nations groan under the iron yoke of despotism ; while in the latter a similar feeling of arbitrary sway has diffused itself among a large number of the medical profession, and the success of civil rulers in inflicting upon their subjects the burdens and impositions of benighted and barbarous ages, appears to have emboldened medical men in the endeavour to compel all members of the profession to persist in subjecting the sick and suffering, to the coarse and harassing treatment of the darkest and most dreary epochs of medical art.

While all other sciences are deemed capable of improvement, and discoveries wonderful in their phenomena and practical application are witnessed, the belief seems to be entertained that practical medicine has reached its culminating point ; that improvements



or additions are neither necessary nor to be permitted, and that nothing further is required than the modification of means now in use, or the revival of those formerly known.

At the present time, to engage in the study of medicine with a view to its pursuit as a profession, is an undertaking very different in many particulars with a like intention half a century back. The student then anticipated no impediments, with the exception, perhaps, of the petty annoyances of narrow-minded or envious rivals, or the occasional interference of some all-potent nostrum, other than the inherent difficulties which might be encountered in prosecuting the study of the different branches of science necessary to be acquired. In his efforts to unravel the hidden and complicated processes of health and disease, and more especially in his trials to relieve the latter, he had the co-operation of his professional brethren, and obstruction placed in his way by fellow-practitioners while in the pursuit of these objects, would have been regarded as a departure from that honourable line of conduct by which all physicians profess to be governed.

But from the instant a student now commences his labours, he becomes a party in a fierce strife which universally prevails, extending itself even beyond the pale of the profession. Those individuals with whom he differs in his theoretical and practical views, and whose education, social and official station, warranted the expectation of propriety and dignity of conduct, in misrepresentation and abuse descend to a level with those in the coarse and vulgar spheres of life. Reproachful epithets are liberally applied for such dissenting opinions upon gentlemen in every particular, and in some cases even more than equal to those by whom they are bestowed, and who are alike competent to form correct views, and who hold in contempt quackery however disguised, or in whatever form presented.

The inquiry then very naturally is made, what is the exciting cause of so much contention, scurrility, and vindictiveness? Is it the introduction into practice by audacious charlatans, of medicines of such deleterious quality that their use endangers the health and lives of the community? or is it some pretended Elixir vitæ or panacea of such potent efficacy that the shops of the drug vendors must close, and the prescriptions of physicians be no longer re-



quired? No, in neither of these direful evils will the cause be detected. The firebrand of discord is found in that word so often uttered—Homœopathy.

A word adopted by the illustrious Hahnemann. The doctrine it was his object to teach, was so diametrically opposite to prevailing medical systems as to compel him to the use of some distinguishing appellation. In the utterance of his ideas, there is always manifest that precision in the selection of individual words, and in his phraseology that vigour of expression which are so often the characteristics of powerful intellect. Necessity, therefore, and not choice, forced its adoption. A like necessity existed to distinguish those of a contrary belief, and hence the origin of the term Allopathy. These Shibboleths, though always invidious, are often unavoidable, and those of the least offensive kind should, if possible, be chosen. To distinguish physicians, therefore, by the name of some particular medicine which strongly commending itself for approval is frequently prescribed, a practice which now is getting somewhat into vogue, is to be deprecated, as for example, to designate an individual as the castor oil doctor, the spiced rhubarb doctor, the calomel doctor. The celebrated Zimmerman, in consequence of his partiality for the *Taraxacum*, was styled the Knight of the Dandelion. When the Homœopathic doctrine becomes universal, the words Homœopath and Allopath will have been forgotten. Until the arrival of which period, in their stead it is suggested that those physicians styled Homœopaths or Homœopathists be known as practitioners of *medicine*, and Allopaths or Allœopathists as practitioners of *physic*.

The inquiry again recurs, what is Homœopathy, which has thrown not only the medical world but society at large in a state of ferment? It is replied that, the term has reference to a law which is expressed in the three words, "*similia similibus curantur*:" Or that the symptoms which medicinal agencies produce in healthy individuals when they correspond to the symptoms exhibited in disease are capable of curing such disease. That this fundamental proposition is true, has been and still continues to be tested by experiments twice ten thousand times repeated. It was not an hypothetical enunciation concocted in the mysterious laboratory of the student's mind, and whose birth was ushered in by the lurid gleams



of the midnight lamp. But it was the accidental discovery of a profound and sagacious philosopher while engaged in a course of experiment, the object of which was to ascertain the effects of drugs upon the healthy organism. As the fall of the apple conveyed to the mind of Newton the great law by which phenomena before unintelligible could be explained, so the physiological effects of Peruvian bark revealed to the mind of Hahnemann the general law of cure by which disease was to be encountered. In this discovery Medicine came into possession of the great object for which she had been striving for more than twenty centuries, and the pursuit of which gave origin to numerous hypotheses.

A departure from a state of health has ever prompted medical men to inquire into the causes and nature of such deviation. Thence arose the idea that disease was owing to a morbid agent having been introduced into the system, either through the stomach or lungs, and that some one or other of the humours of the body flowed in increased quantities to the affected parts in order to expel it. That as health was dependent upon an equilibrium of the humours of the body, an unusual quantity or local excess of any, either of bile, blood, or phlegm, occasioned morbid disturbance. This idea embraces the once famed doctrine of humoralism.

By others it was supposed that disease depended upon an acid or alkaline condition of the blood. These hypotheses, which located disease in the fluids, were succeeded by others, which determined the seat of morbid action to be in the solids. Both these notions received a mortal blow by the doctrine of Brown, who asserted, that "Health and disease are the same state depending on the same cause, that is, excitement, varying only in degree." Or as another writer says (Chaussier), "The alteration of the vital forces constitutes the genera and species of all diseases, of which all the differences consist essentially in the degree, the nature, and the seat of this alteration." These and other doctrines took a wide range from spiritual life to the coarsest chemical and mechanical explanations.

When hypotheses were framed, especially, by practical physicians, it may have been that they were somewhat influenced in their construction by the known actions and supposed qualities of medicinal agents. As in composition, words are suggestive of



ideas; or, as in the conceptions of great musical composers the expression of certain circumstances or thoughts is intended to be signified by particular sounds.

It was known, for example, that some medicines acted upon the bowels, and that the nature of the secretions altered under different circumstances. That others acted upon the kidneys, and that the nature of the urinary secretion also varied. These and other effects of the articles of the *materia medica* suggested the idea of depraved humours, and led in the construction of the earlier pathologies to their investment with such attributes as coincided with the observed effects of the medicines as were at the time in use. Whether this supposition be well founded or not, it need create no surprise that hypotheses for the most part crude and chimerical, should have received general credence and the assent of individuals whose knowledge in their day was comparatively equal to that of scientific men of any other age, when at the present boastful era of rational medicine, such a jumble of truth and error, doctrinal as well as practical, a fragmentary compound of different doctrines which at different periods extensively prevailed, is uttered and forms so great a part of the rule of practice.

With what gravity of manner does the learned leech of to-day explain to his patient that the sallow complexion, languid feelings, furred tongue, impaired appetite, and most especially the bitter taste, are evidences of a bilious condition, requiring blue mass or some other mercurial preparation, to be followed up in three hours or on the following morning with castor oil or senna decoction! Or expound to another patient, pallid and feeble, who listens with an attention almost reverential to the words of wisdom which tell the nature of her disease to be a too watery condition of the blood, and that a return to health depends upon supplying that fluid with a greater number of blood disks, for the manufacture of which, iron in some form or other is to be freely taken. The use of which will again bring back the rose-leaves to those cheeks from which they had so silently fallen. In these examples we have humoralism and chemico-humoralism. The adoption of either as a rule of practice, readily explains the injury which so frequently ensues.

The long-received doctrines of the *modus operandi* of disease,



and the therapeutical action of medicinal agents, are conjectural. The fallacy of both being evinced in the abandonment from time to time of hypothesis after hypothesis, and the very frequent disappointment experienced in anticipated therapeutical effects. Cabanis, with all the ingenuity of a shrewd intellect, with vast rhetorical powers and much literary and scientific possession, has, in a work entitled, "The Certainty of Medicine," signally failed in proving his position.

From the fact of allopathic medicine appealing so often to antiquity in support of its pretensions, to those unacquainted with medicine, it might be imagined, that centuries back it had been a great truth, upon which truth upon truth has since been accumulating, until it acquired a strength invulnerable. Or that like a crystal, century after century had added increment upon increment, each addition enabling it to reflect and refract rays of greater beauty and brilliancy, till as light upon vegetable life restoring the pale and feeble plant to animation and health, its rays produced a like salutary influence upon man. But, alas! such a conclusion were erroneous. Crystals were picked up; nuclei were found, but instead of being allowed to grow, and the laws of their increase carefully observed, and their phenomena made conducive to practical results, they were carried, either to the workshop of the mechanical philosopher and there bruised and crushed till their distinctive characters could no longer be recognised, or they were dissipated in the laboratory of the chemist; sunk in the turbid waters of humoralism, or buried in the thick mire of solidism.

The law of *simile* being an eternal and immutable law of nature renders all future hypothesis unnecessary, and there only remains to physicians a full comprehension of its requirements, and an un-deviating adherence to the details of its application. The law distinctly comprehends the idea that medicines cure diseases whose symptoms resemble not only in character but in kind, the symptoms which such medicines produce in the healthy body. Now the word kind introduced into this definition is often either omitted altogether, or when present does not receive that thoughtful attention which its importance deserves. It meets an objection which perhaps more than any other has weight with gentlemen of nobleness and truthfulness of mind, who are unable to comprehend the breadth



and depth of the law. Or who, if they attach to it any importance, discover in it nothing more than a mere rule of practice. Even the distinguished Hufeland took such a superficial view, and we often hear that Homœopathy relieves symptoms only, but does not cure disease. It is manifest, however, wherein the difficulty lies. Medical men are trained and indoctrinated into certain principles, which, though erroneous, are plausible, and which are supported by analogies and experiments, ingenious certainly and imperfect, yet sufficiently satisfactory to receive more than a partial acquiescence.

The nature of allopathic medicine, both theoretical and practical, is such as absolutely to require explanations of all the phenomena of disease. The mind of the physician is entangled in a web of hypothesis, from which he cannot extricate it. Though not only the foundation but the superstructure of the system be conjectural, these conjectures must be his guides in practice, for without them he is unable to prescribe in what he considers either a rational or scientific manner. His therapeutics rest entirely upon a theory of disease. A theory of cure stated as a simple proposition he is unable to comprehend. He cannot understand, in the abstract, how an individual ignorant of the laws of natural philosophy can propel a boat, or see the prismatic colours of the rainbow in the watery particles of the atmosphere without a knowledge of the laws of optics, or the sparkle of the diamond without knowing the gem to be crystallized carbon.

But a law or principle may be understood in the abstract. Its applications may embarrass and perplex, not from any imperfection or want of simplicity in the principle itself, but from man's incapacity. Its *modus operandi* may be inexplicable, but inquiries and researches into all circumstances and objects connected with its operations should diligently be made with a view to derive the greatest amount of good.

Hence, for the most successful employment of the law of *simile*, Pathology, in the broadest acceptation of the term, must be sedulously studied. Without this knowledge, medicine is reduced to the level of a mechanical art, and the physician to a superficial prescriber for symptoms. By the introduction of the word kind into the definition of the law of *simile*, all pathological alterations,



together with anatomical lesions or organic changes, are obviously included. These latter, by allopathic medicine, are in very many cases regarded as the disease, and the chief efforts are made for their removal. In the consideration of anatomical changes there is a complicated question of cause and effect, which carries with it much perplexity. As the law of *simile*, however, includes all things and circumstances connected with practical medicine, these morbid alterations necessarily come within its scope. By it, all signs, symptoms, and changes have their proper places designated, their comparative importance ascertained, and the means for their removal provided.

Hahnemann is so full and lucid upon this very point, that it is difficult to conceive how he can be misunderstood. He says, "There is no curable malady, nor any invisible morbid change in the interior of man which admits of cure, that is not made known by symptoms or morbid indications to the physician of accurate observation." Certainly, whatever be the disease, either in kind or character, in the disappearance of all the symptoms which were its exponents, sufficient evidence is afforded of the restoration of the affected parts to a normal condition.

To rely upon the existence of morbid alterations of structure as the sole or principal cause of disease, and to treat such imagined or really existing conditions upon general principles, as is done by systems of practice not Homœopathic, has within the last century been a most prolific cause of melancholy result. That in themselves they are insufficient causes or an unsafe basis, is proved by the fact that in very many instances in which disease was supposed to consist in such morbid change, upon examination no such alteration was detected.

The truth of this assertion is forcibly corroborated by the testimony of the indefatigable Andral, whose Herculean labours in the field of autopsy are probably without parallel. Instead of such a quicksand foundation upon which to build a method of cure, the law of *simile*, relying upon its detailed observation of, and investigations into symptoms, and its means for their removal, rests upon a solid foundation, and speedily and surely accomplishes its objects. Yet while morbid changes of structure are not to be relied upon as sufficient data in themselves, for even a rational method of treat-



ment, there must be attached to them, so far as they can be ascertained, their full importance, though in connexion with other signs, symptoms, and circumstances.

To make himself still more clearly understood, Hahnemann again says, "The cure which is effected by the annihilation of the symptoms of a disease, removes at the same time the internal change upon which the disease is founded, that is to say, destroys it in its totality. It is accordingly clear that the physician has nothing more to do than to destroy the totality of the symptoms, in order to effect a simultaneous removal of the internal change, that is to say, annihilate the disease itself." What can be more lucid and complete? the internal change of course may be either functional or structural. He says further: "It is not possible to conceive or prove by any experience after the cure of the whole of the symptoms of a disease, together with all its perceptible changes, that there remains, or possibly can remain, any other than a healthy state, or that the morbid alteration which had taken place in the interior of the economy has not been annihilated."

If cavillers at this doctrine view it as imperfect, and not sufficient to accomplish all the purposes of the physician, then we are unable to discover in what the deficiency consists. It surely will not be contended that disease can exist without any evidence, even the most trifling, of its presence. The expression of pain, the development of inflammation or fever, certainly are not the only language of abnormal action. What would the physician be called upon to treat, unless symptoms of some kind, either objective or subjective, active or passive, slightly manifest or scarcely recognised, exhibited themselves. For, as Hahnemann truly observes, "We can discover nothing to remove in disease, in order to change it into health, except the *ensemble* of the symptoms."

Much as we may desire to comprehend those actions which are productive of morbid change, and industriously as we should strive to obtain such knowledge, fortunately for mankind it is not absolutely essential. The want of it does not prevent a selection of curative means. Had such knowledge been a prerequisite for successful treatment, how has disease ever been cured? Select inflammation, one of the most familiar examples of an abnormal condition, and what certainty has been reached as to its true character? The



most ancient opinion was, that it consisted of an accumulation of blood in parts in which, in health, none was contained. Some pathologists regarded it as a local increase, others a local decrease of vital action. Others a diminished action, with contraction of the vessels. Others as an arterial spasm only. Broussais supposed all diseases to be of an inflammatory nature. These are a very few only of the many conflicting and contradictory opinions of a condition which so frequently presents itself to the observation of medical men, and in respect to which even at the present time, uniformity of opinion is not entertained as to its real nature.

If, therefore, practical allopathic medicine assume that successful practice can be based only upon certainty in pathology, it may be questioned whether it has yet laid the first stone of the edifice. The law of *simile*, on the contrary, as has been already observed, necessarily absorbs within itself a complete knowledge of every pathological condition, and though physicians may never be able to understand them truly, or even in a satisfactory manner, it plainly directs the method for their removal. Men knew how to breathe, and that the atmosphere was necessary to respiration before it was analyzed.

Symptoms, it is true, vary in degree and character, and therefore for their removal may not be properly appreciated. They may be barely perceptible, or very obscure. But these and a multitude of other circumstances cannot render their reality questionable, nor lessen the necessity for their closer investigation. The amount of suffering neither indicates the quantum of disease, nor the degree of danger. Neuralgias, the most agonizing of ailments, are generally unattended by serious results; while disease which eventuates into malignancy may progress with slight local or constitutional disturbance.

The endeavour to invalidate the Homœopathic law comes awkwardly from those who are so constantly compelled to abandon professed principles, and have recourse either to empirical practice or specifics. The employment of the latter plainly discloses the fallacy of those tenets which avowedly are their rule of practice. Had physicians, instead of quarrelling with specifics, because their action conflicted with medical doctrines, and exposed their fallacy, endeavoured to ascertain the law by which they were regulated,



practical medicine might long since have had some reason to boast of improvement. A knowledge of the law of *simile* reconciles all discrepancies, and explains how every cure effected through the instrumentality of drugs comes within the precincts of the law, and that successful allopathy is the workings of the law with coarse and dangerous tools by blindfolded workmen.

The law being understood, and the means wherewith to apply it known, the use of these means in a skilful and efficient manner requires an amount of study, industry, and acquirement, which permits no respite nor perceives no limit. In the management of the many cases of grave and obscure disease which the physician is called upon to treat, great difficulty is often experienced. A proper estimate of these cases involves a consideration of the causes of disease, all of which are embraced under the head of Etiology; and their symptoms, to which study the term Semeiotics or Semeiology is given.

In Etiology we have predisposing, exciting, and the vexed question of proximate causes, which latter are a connecting link between Etiology and Semeiology. To appreciate the precise actions of the numerous and various causes of disease, an extensive range of thought must be put in requisition. Although something positive is ascertained upon this subject, much more remains to be discovered. Different causes often produce effects apparently similar, while like causes produce many different effects. An error in diet may provoke apoplexy, diarrhœa, dysentery, or some one or other of the host of gastric disorders. The law of *simile* requires that each case be carefully studied with reference to the cause, inasmuch as no two cases are in each particular alike, thereby contrasting strongly with the superficial method of other systems, which groups a number of cases together, and treats them all precisely in the same manner. Not only do the various causes by themselves occasion certain effects, but these latter are modified by the condition and other circumstances of those upon whom they exert their influence, such as a state of prostration from fatigue; while suffering from mental or physical excitement; when sleeping; the season of the year, and the thousand contingencies to which mankind is liable.

The study of symptoms together with Etiology, includes their



varieties of degree, seat, relative importance, morbid alterations, secretions, sensations, differences between primary and secondary or idiopathic and symptomatic phenomena. There is likewise to be considered circumstances of position, time, season, diet, mode of life, occupation, telluric and atmospheric influences, mental condition, sleep, dreams, signs obtained by auscultation and percussion, respiration, vision, gait,—in a word, all circumstances that have the closest approximation to, and remote bearing upon, the science of medicine.

From the shadowy outline just given, it is obvious that for an intelligent comprehension of symptoms a vast extent of knowledge is necessary, and a very intimate acquaintance, especially with what are known as the collateral branches of medicine. To understand abnormal respiration, a knowledge of its healthy performance is requisite. To point to the seat of disease, an acquaintance with the situation of the different organs and other parts of the body is indispensable. To form an opinion of the nature of many symptoms, the connexion of different parts of the body through the medium of the nerves is equally required to be known. A correct idea cannot be formed of the character of unhealthy secretions, unless we are informed of what constitutes their healthy condition. Medicines cannot be prepared without the aid of chemistry, and above all, we cannot cure our patients without a thorough knowledge of the *materia medica*.

In the diversity of symptoms, as observed in disease, with their exact correspondence as developed in the pathogeneses of medicines, the truth of the law of *simile* strongly impresses itself upon the mind. In reflecting upon the nature and degree of the varied and various symptoms of disease, as well as their passage as it were through different shades of intensity, the mind, by an imperceptible transition is engaged in the vain endeavour to unravel the intricate and attenuate pathology, of which they are the representatives. The same train of thought renders it obvious that they are to be encountered only by medicinal agencies of corresponding delicacy. There is also associated with these reflections the conviction of the danger of attempting to regulate such complicated and delicate movements by the coarse measures of purgation, emesis, and vesication.



The same cause acting upon different tissues produces different effects. Inflammation of the cellular, osseous, nervous, and muscular tissues is circumscribed and the pain throbbing. In morbid growths and in tubercle the objective symptoms are different, nor is there much pain nor increase of heat. In other varieties of anormal growth the appearances again are dissimilar, and the pains are acute and lancinating. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx is admitted to be quite different from inflammation of the lining membrane of the trachea. Inflammation, seated in the same tissue of the same organ, assumes at different times different characters, as is observed in cutaneous affections. How are these differences to be understood and encountered? Can they all be grouped together and treated as that pathological condition termed inflammation? If systems of medicine and not the law of *simile* be true, they ought to be so understood and treated, and the successful result of such practice would confirm the truth of the systems. But they are not treated upon any general principle. In diseases of the dermoid system, the chief reliance is reposed upon what are termed specifics. An impartial mind can entertain no other idea, than that the different subjective symptoms as exhibited, for example, in different varieties of pain, such as tearing, burning, darting, lancinating, pressive, piercing, boring, are the result of essentially different morbid actions; each one, therefore, of necessity requiring its appropriate remedy. To these differences a critical attention must be given for the most successful application of means. It is unpardonable ignorance at the present time when the bright rays of true medicine are illuminating our pathway with floods of light, to have an imperfect knowledge only of symptoms, and to confound all distinctions.

The connexion between disease and geological formations as cause and effect, is now engaging the attention of scientific men. The supposition is more than probable. The effects of minute emanations from different mineral substances have long been noticed. Should further examination trace the connexion, it will afford another example of the action of infinitesimal atoms. While the physiological provings of the substances composing the different strata



will contribute further to corroborate the truth of the law of "*similia similibus curantur*."

In the few imperfect observations which have been made upon the subject of symptoms, the endeavour has been to show that their comprehensive and profound study embodies all that relates to disease, and that this declaration does not include only what is now known or imagined to be known, but anticipates all that will hereafter be known. A complete doctrine of symptoms when in juxtaposition with the therapeutical law of *simile* constitutes a perfect science.

Those gentlemen who practice in accordance with this law, have frequent opportunity to witness, by comparison, its truth. Without any boastful intention, every such practitioner may relate cases of cure which he has effected. A boy coming hastily down stairs, fell, and struck the back of his neck; the stricken part soon became stiff and painful. The diagnosis, by a very eminent surgeon, in consultation with a gentleman equally celebrated in another department of medicine was, spinal irritation; probably an injury of the bone. The boy was placed upon his back, scarified, cupped, and blistered. Croton oil was liberally applied to the entire spinal region. For more than two years this treatment at intervals was repeated. At the commencement of the third year the symptoms not having been removed, a repetition of the same means was advised. Fortunately for the boy, the advice was not followed. The correct diagnosis was an injury of the spinal ligaments. The cause of the symptoms, their seat, character, together with the kind of tissue affected, all pointed to *Rhus Toxicodendron*. In four weeks a few doses of that medicine of the seventh attenuation, repeated occasionally, effected a cure.

Having already occupied nearly the whole time allotted to an introductory discourse, I am unable even to glance at the hiatus which the law of *simile* has filled in the introduction of moral symptoms as an essential component of every case of disease. The entire disregard of such symptoms, unless they are so strongly developed as to command attention in a separate form, in itself bears palpable testimony to the imperfection of prevalent systems of medicine. While in the Homœopathic law they are regarded



equally with others, and indeed often take prominent rank, is another fact in evidence of its truth.

The physiological provings of medicines have made extraordinary disclosures. Symptoms have been elicited corresponding with those which under certain circumstances harassed and disturbed the sick; and which had been either unnoticed, disregarded, or absurdly attributed to what can never occur in the human organism, accident. The drawing on of a pair of boots; the act of shaving; the position of the arms while sleeping; the incidents and scenery of a dream; playing a tune upon the piano; or listening to the solemn strains of the stately organ, may either produce or aggravate symptoms which direct to the successful treatment of vexatious and annoying complaints, which had baffled the combined skill of the most learned conclaves.

It is full time that these minutiae of symptoms were understood, and their importance appreciated by medical men. It is full time to know that the sneer of contempt or the smile of incredulity are not the expressions of knowledge. That it is far easier to laugh than to observe, think, and learn. It is full time for the world to know that by the discovery of a great natural law, and in its application, medicine, from a torturing and melancholy fiction, has become a refined and scientific truth.



equally with others and indeed often the prominent rank in another fact in evidence of its truth. The physiological progress of medicine has made extraordinary advances. Symplics have been either corresponding with those which under certain circumstances harassed and disturbed the body, and which had been either unnoticed, disregarded, or simply attributed to what can never occur in the human organism. The drawing out of a part of blood; the act of shaving; the position of the arms while sleeping; the incidents and scenery of a dream; playing a tune upon the piano; or listening to the recitation of the history of the world, may either produce or aggravate symptoms which direct to the successful treatment of venereal and annoying complaints, which had baffled the combined skill of the most learned doctors.

It is felt that these minutes of symptoms were understood and their importance appreciated by medical men. It is felt time to know that the most of complaint or the state of indolence are not the expression of knowledge. That it is far easier to judge than to observe, think, and learn. It is felt time for the world to know that by the discovery of a great natural law, and in its application, medicine, from a groping and miserably false, has become a refined and scientific truth.



VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,

DELIVERED AT THE

FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

MARCH 1, 1853.

BY

MATTHEW SEMPLE, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

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PHILADELPHIA:

C. SHERMAN, PRINTER.

1853.



VEREDICTORY ADDRESS

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

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## VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

*Gentlemen Graduates*

WHEN I was a student I used to find fault with the title "Commencement Day." What! would I ask, will ye call the close of anxious labor and the completion of *our* arduous studies, Commencement Day? Call it rather termination day. It closes those hours of midnight toil around the flickering lamp; it terminates our anxious vigils over dull dispensatories; it unchains us from Pereira and Wilson, from Bell and Fergusson, from Dewees and Churchill, from Turner and Fownes, from a long line of dry and tedious masters; it sets us free and ends our servitude. I had not then heard of the student of Dr. Rush, who, being notified that he would be admitted to the honors of such an occasion as this, ran hurriedly to his venerable preceptor exclaiming, "Rejoice with me, sir, I have got through!" "Got through with what?" asked the learned doctor. "I have got through my studies." "Have you, indeed?" rejoined that sage in medicine; "then you have done what I have not. I have been studying more than fifty years, and have not got through with mine yet." No! indeed, it is plain enough to me now, that it is far, very far, from being termination day. It is, in truth, well named "Commencement Day." Here is only the threshold of life. Here is to begin the heartburnings and the heart strugglings in the battle of life. We, indeed, have hitherto piloted the adventurous bark in safety to the verge of life's busy waters; but here we cut it adrift on the shores of an unknown sea. Here you are to start alone. Here begins the voyage of life. Here commences with individual responsibility the real labor. Before, you were only learning how to study; here commences the reality of study. Here, too, commence the trials and disappointments, as well as the labor, anxiety, success, honor, and reward of a life of never-ending study and toil.

And this is commencement day. What varied emotions swell the breasts of those who join in its festive scenes! Some look



back to the thousand incidents and mischances that have marked their history since they took part in similar transactions. Perhaps half a century has revolved since then. They have witnessed the *entrée* of a thousand human beings into life, wakening rich pleasures in fond parents' hearts, and they have smoothed a thousand dying pillows as they watched the way-worn pilgrim's exit from the stage. Others to-day are exultant over sons who have reached with honor the great starting-point of their adopted profession. Some, again, are looking on with scarce less kindly feelings, and render sympathetic greetings upon the successful advancement of companions and friends; while others, and they the most interested upon the present occasion, are lifting their eyes to distant scenes of active usefulness. To them the horizon is all radiant with bright visions of the future—they are panting like impatient coursers, champing at restraint, and restive to bound forward that they may win the tempting prizes that glitter in the distance. Overlooking and overleaping the realities of the present, they imagine that only in the distance lies all real good, and dream not that much which now looks so tempting, so beautiful, so fair, will dissolve like gay frost-work as they draw nearer: for, as in nature, so in the pursuit of professional honors,

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view;  
The fields look fruitful and the mountains blue,  
Because they're near to heaven."

But alas! a closer intimacy converts the towering forests into stunted shrubbery, and those cerulean tints which charmed the eye, dissolve into the misty clouds which crown the mountain's top. Yet it is not all delusion—amid much that is fading in the landscape there still remains the cheerful vale and happy cot on the hillside. The steady and persevering, though he may not gain all to which his young and ardent fancy had aspired, seldom fails to secure a rich reward of honor as well as a competence that will satisfy his maturer expectations.

The world is progressive—man is progressive, arts and science are progressive, and we live in what, most emphatically, may be called an age of progression; but no art, no science has been



so progressive as medicine. It has progressed from the simple remedies which nature prepared in the field to the most complicated and barbarous combinations that human ingenuity could invent. From those days of brutality when the surgeon, ignorant of the circulation of the blood or any means of tying the arteries, dipped the bleeding, lacerated, and smarting stump of the unhappy sufferer into a kettle of boiling pitch, or applied a red-hot iron to the freshly-gashed and still quivering flesh of the victim, to stanch the bleeding vessels, it has progressed to the application of ligatures and chloroform, when a man may have a limb, ay, even his head cut off without knowing anything about it. In the last half century particularly, has medicine been making rapid advances towards perfection, till now Homœopathia has taken the last step. She has reached the Ultima Thule—upon her banner is inscribed, Ne plus ultra,—there is nothing more beyond.

Let the eye rest for a single moment upon the facts of history, and it must be apparent that the Allopathia of to-day is as far in advance of the Allopathia of the last century as Homœopathia is in advance of Allopathia itself. As an illustration, I will read you an allopathic prescription in vogue about one hundred years ago, found in the most celebrated dispensatory of that period; it is Salmon's London Dispensatory. But I scarcely know which to select for your edification—either the quintessence of swallows, vipers, hogs'-lice, chinchies, or man's flesh. I will recite the first and the last. (Page 498.) "*Quinta essentia hirundinum fabri*—quintessence of swallows. Take twenty or more swallows, choke them so that their blood may remain within them, cut them into small bits, feathers and all, then distil from a glass vessel and save the quintessence. This medicine powerfully cures the epilepsy, palsy, trembling, numbness, cramp, convulsions, gout, and helps all chronic affections." Again, article "*Quinta essentia carnis humanæ fabri*—quintessence of man's flesh. Take of *man's flesh*, killed by a violent death, when the sun is in Leo, lbs. iij., put it into a glass vessel, with spirits of wine and spirits of salt; put it in the shade, where no dust may come, for several days, that the flesh may imbibe the spirits of salt; dry and reduce it to powder; put it into the best rectified spirits, and digest fifteen days; decant and circulate ten days with a gentle fire;



calcine the remainder with a violent fire; wash with water of carduus or lily convally; then purify by many *coagulations*, *calcinations*, and *solutions*, till it becomes of the thickness of new honey, which, for its worth, may be preserved in a vessel of gold. It preserves health and expels all diseases whatever. Having so many virtues as to produce long and healthful life. Dose gr. iij., every morning, fasting; in broth or generous wine."

No wonder there arose among the ignorant and uninitiated the idea that doctors made castor oil out of dead men's bones. It is nasty enough for such an origin, even though it be a vegetable product.

Moreover it seems that a single execrable abomination was not enough to conquer the strength of the brave stomachs of that time. They heaped medicine on medicine, till at last they gave 388 several particular or different medicines, jumbled up together in a single dose. I read from the same book, Salmon's London Dispensatory, article "Antidotus Mathioli or Malthiolus, his great antidote or counter-poyson.

"R—Rhubarb, Rhapontick, roots of Valerian (Acorus), Calamus Aromaticus, of Cyprus, of Cinkfoil, of Tormentil, of Round Birthwort, of Malepeony, āā 3iii; of Roots of Galanga, of Masterwort, of White Dittany, of Yarrow, of Filipendula, of Dropwort, of Zedoary, āā 3ii; of Devil's-bit, 3iiss; Berries of Kermes, Seeds of Agnus Castus, of Cow parsnips, of Hedge mustard, of Bishop's weed, āā 3ij; Leaves of Scordium, Gout ivy, Steachus, Celtick, Spikenard, Calamint, Rue, Mint, Vervain, Scabius, āā 3j; Sheanath, Goats-rue, Burnet, 3ij; Emblick Myrabolans, 3ss; Flowers of Borage, Bugloss, āā 3iv; Sanders, the three sorts, and Xylo-aloes, āā 3iss; Hartshorn, Unicorn's horn, Bezoar stone, 3j; Bone of a stag's heart, Ivory, Castoreum, āā 3iv; Earth of Lemnos, 3iii; Oriental pearls, emeralds, jacinths, red coral, āā 3jss; Musk, Ambergrise, āā 3j; Tongues of Vipers, 3ii; Juices of Sow thistles, of Vipers and Bugloss, āā 3ss; Hypocristis, 3ii; Choice honey, 3ss 3vj. Choose all with diligence and art, and let them be made into an electuary." This is a specimen of only a fourth part of this celebrated remedy, which was intended as an antidote against the plague of poisons and pestilential fever.



This is what was called Allopathia a century ago ; but I think there must be some mistake in the spelling, and will do my allopathia brethren the justice to say that instead of being Allopathia, I am inclined to call it All—Pathia, for it seems to have embraced everything, and more too if possible, both in diseases and medicaments.

Now the motto of Homœopathia is not only Similia Similibus Curantur, but also Remedii Unitas, doses minime, Experientia in Homine Sano — one medicine at a time, in the smallest doses, and that after learning its virtues on man in health.

Only think, my friends, of your great grandmothers forcing your grandfathers to gulp down the quintessence of half a dozen young swallows, and thus making one great swallow out of six little ones, and following up (*surely not down*) the dose with a spoonful of Malthiolus, his antidote !

Now contrast this glorious and heroic practice with a neat little Homœopathic powder, containing five or six (*little*) pellets, all palatable as sugar candy, and I am sure you are prepared to agree with me that medicine is progressive ; that Homœopathia has outvied all competitors in her claims for patronage, so far at least as her system of preparing and administering medicaments is concerned, and still more, that, if man is as progressive as he boasts himself, he will henceforth use no other.

But while saying so much for the preparation of our medicines, I may with propriety add a word as to their efficacy. The day has gone by when the enemies of truth dare fabricate their calumnies, like the man with the satyr, blowing hot and cold with the same breath, crying out, “ Oh ! Homœopaths only give a little sugar of milk ; there is no medicine in it. It can do no good, because it has no power.” To this libel the people have given the *lie*, and sealed their verdict to the contrary. Lo, on the instant their cry changes, and the same manly, honest, whole-souled doctor, who but now was decrying it as inert and worthless, finding that the community dares to think differently, now cries almost in the same breath, “ Oh ! these Homœopaths give too powerful medicines—would not take them for the world ! they are only the most potent poisons—arsenic, mercury, and prussic acid ! they will kill you surely if you use them !” To this also the people have given their



dissenting verdict, and the recovery of their health in multitudes sustains the judgment. Shamed at length into something like consistency and truth, these precious doctors acknowledge that Homœopaths do cure about as many as they do. But this does not now satisfy us; we claim to cure more, largely more. *Magna est veritas et prævalabit.* But what is truth? Let well-authenticated statistics attest. Official documents, *being certified returns to the government of Great Britain* in the terrible epidemic dysentery which prevailed in Ireland during the famine of 1847, show the comparative results to have been, that Allopaths saved only 640 to 1000, while Homœopaths saved 860; or, Allopathia lost 360 out of 1000 cases, while Homœopathia lost only about 140, or about two-thirds less. And testimony beyond question is at hand to show, that careful tables, kept during the rage of that fearful scourge, the cholera, in Russia and Moldavia, exhibit the still wider difference of only 600 patients saved out of 1000 by Allopathia, against 920 saved by Homœopathia out of the same number; that is, Homœopaths lost only 80 out of 1000 cases committed to their care, while Allopaths lost the frightful aggregate of 400 cases out of the like number treated; being 8 per cent. lost by Homœopaths, against 40 lost by Allopaths. To this I may add, that in our own country, wherever the comparison has been fairly made, it has evidenced the like happy results.

Ladies and gentlemen, ye who have life and health to be sacrificed or saved, ye are interested in this issue quite as much as we, who are its champions and professors. Ye who have cheered us upon occasions that are past, and have honored us by your presence here to-day, ye have a right to a discussion of this matter; your lives depend upon it; ye have a right to ask the question so frequently heard,—What are the claims of Homœopathia for the favor and support of mankind? Ye have had and shall still have an answer. We by no means avoid it. We are not ashamed of the results.

Fellow-citizens, we come before you to-day with confidence and hope. Confidence in our science, and hope for the world. We as Homœopaths no longer stand in the background. We no longer follow in the rear of systems sanctified only by their an-



tiquity, and still groaning under the barbarous *practices* introduced by ignorant charlatans, or first practised in the barber-shops of the 16th century. No, my fellow-citizens, we have long enough wrought our miracles of cure unostentatiously and silently, miracles that have been too frequently witnessed by every one who has seen any extent of the practice to need specification;—with indubitable evidence we enter the arena, and cast the gauntlet of bold defiance in the face of all the world—of all creeds and systems; of every *pathy* and *ism*, that has existed or has been born to pine and to expire. We challenge the whole universe to test the facts. Facts are what the world rightly demands, and it is to the facts that our school now points with unblenching boldness, fearing no defeat.

The page which chronicles the history of the last half century on both hemispheres, has already transmitted to posterity the triumphs of this heaven-descended science for the salvation of the lives of men. For, as in religion, mankind tinkered at the soul's salvation without devising any scheme adequate to save the soul, till God Himself revealed the true way in Jesus Christ; so the race tinkered at the saving of the body without any adequate system, till God again revealed a plan to restore and save the body by Samuel Hahnemann. Millions attest the virtues of the former, while myriads and scores of myriads are not wanting to attest the latter. Thousands of parents, snatched from the insatiate grasp of the ruthless destroyer to bless their families, attest the record; myriads of children, whose lives have been shielded equally from the sirocco blast of disease and the overwhelming torrents of drugging poisons, live to confirm the glad reality; while millions of the devoted friends of mankind, spread the universal globe around, stand forth to the irrefutable, immutable truths which we proclaim—truths which the finger of God Himself is writing in characters of living light and life in the face of all opposition.

This day is an era in the history of medicine, long to be remembered as a day of triumph. The pilgrim of life will turn to it as an epoch of deep concern to the well-being of our race. The occasion itself—this large class of respectable and enlightened students—these numerous candidates for the honors



of our school—this vast assemblage of beauty and intelligence—these halls crowded to overflowing—all, all attest the interest and importance of these transactions to the world at large.

Sainted spirit of our immortal Hahnemann! pause, as borne on pinions of celestial light, thou cleavest the azure sky, sweeping earth's dark clouds aside, linger for awhile amid thy flight, and, poised upon thy lucid wing, look down from thy cerulean height and with us exult to-day over the success and triumphs of the first legal institution which the earth has ever seen, whose sole object is to spread the sublime principles thy genius first revealed. Behold the bounding hearts of these fifty noble disciples of thy doctrines, who this morning are to be sent forth fully prepared in every branch of a medical education, to vie with any and all, able to stand up with the graduates of any school in this city—in this nation—on this earth, to practise and to bless the world by saving thousands of their fellow men from untimely sepulchres; ay, join thy blessings with our own as we bid them God speed, and send them forth on their heaven-like mission of mercy to mankind.

Having boldly joined in the race for usefulness and honor, our watch-cry now is, *Excelsior*, higher and still higher. But I see a vision of glorious triumph in the future, when the entire medical world shall be revolutionized, and man's best interest and welfare shall be attained by the advancement of that system now so rapidly spreading among the sons of suffering and woe; that vision reveals to me a world scarce afflicted by disease, where generation succeeds to generation like fully ripened harvests gathered by the master's hand; then in that day of glad exultant joy to earth, the cry shall no longer be *Excelsior*, but *Excelsimus*, the highest, shall be heard from mountain top to mountain top, till distant vales shall catch the flying joy, and earth roll the rapturous hosanna round.

Gentlemen of the graduating class: To-day, while the nation is all alive to the bestowment upon her chosen son, for the next four years, of the highest civil honor she can confer, you are about to receive an honor still higher and far more enduring. I am aware that there are many who will take exception to this claim of the highest earthly honors for the medical profession. Still I



will advance the claim. The world, it is true, looks up to and accords her highest honors to devoted patriotism in some spheres, but overlooks it in others, even in the most godlike exhibitions of its noblest qualities; and where shall we discover so much of this true patriotism as in the daily rounds of the faithful and devoted practitioner of medicine? Yet the warrior and statesman, especially the former, monopolize the titles and honors of almost every nation on the globe. And what, I would ask, is the claim of the warrior compared with that of the physician? There is no comparison; the trade of the one is to destroy men's lives, the trade of the other is to save them; the path of one is marked with blood, and murder, and tears, and death; the path of the other is marked by smiles and happy homes of rescued victims from the stroke of the destroyer. Mankind are blinded by the smoke of battle, or their praises would not be so indiscriminately bestowed; would they but look upon the warrior as he goes forth at early dawn surrounded by full ranks of crowded regiments, the morning sun reflected in ten thousand rays from the glittering steel works of death, while the echoing hills send back the softened strains of music, mingled with the parting shouts of his thoughtless soldiery; and when the scene changes, when the day is over, when the field of battle has been trampled by contending hosts, half of whom are absolutely ignorant of the cause of strife, would men now behold that leader as he returns with his ranks thinned into but the skeletons of his regiments, his triumphal path marked by fields, which erewhile were waving with rich harvests, now trodden ruthlessly into the dust; behind him lie desolated plains, ruined villages, sacked towns, and smouldering cities; his ear is filled by the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying, while last, not least, he is pursued by the wailings of a thousand widows, and twice a thousand orphaned helpless ones mingle their curses upon the head of their destroyer; this is the true picture of a warrior; without it there would be no attraction for the restless son of strife, who is never satisfied till his brow is circled by laurels all dripping with human gore, and the soft strains of music changed to the howls and shrieks of human woe; and he for this claims and receives the highest honors. But the physician claims a mission allied to that of the Son of God himself, who went about doing good, and proclaiming that he came



not to destroy men's lives, but to save them. The anxious physician treads his daily round amid the shafts of death with but one object in view : to shield the victim from the stroke, and give him back to life and friends. Look at the scientific medical man as he enters the room loaded with the small-pox, or quietly, fearlessly treading the deadly wards of the pest-house, as in the great plague of London, when husband abandoned wife, ay, even mothers cast their children in terror from their arms, and fled affrighted from their bedside, while the good physician entered, and cared for and saved multitudes.

Amid such universal horror, the medical man is an object to be revered ; here is a display of sublimity, a moral grandeur, a nobleness and dignity unsurpassed, if not unparalleled, in all the history of man ! Here is a display of courage far transcending that of the drunken soldier in the deadly breach, or the occasional and spasmodic boldness of the battle-field.

Such, gentlemen, are the duties and labors to which we send you forth. Your duty will lead you wherever human hearts shall bleed and suffer ; into damp cellars or dark garrets, as well as in marble halls, your genius will lead you. Attention to the poor will form the first step to your advancement ; mercy, not money—humanity before honors, should be your ambition. Where the forester battles with the sturdy pine, at the foot of the Andes or Rocky Mountains,—in the far-off fields of Oregon and California,—on the green sea isle,—wherever the star-spangled banner flaunts the breeze, or the white sails of American commerce spread over the wave,—there, as well as in crowded cities, will be a field for the display of your benevolence and skill. Of your skill, we are abundantly satisfied, for your studies have been as varied and as thorough as any graduating class that ever stood upon this platform,—I care not in what school they pursued their *curriculum*. We know that you need not fear to cope with any in anatomy, surgery, *materia medica*, therapeutics, physiology, obstetrics, and chemistry, whether they be graduates of any of the schools of this or any other city in the United States, or in the world. We feel proud in sending out men like ye have proved yourselves to be ; and while we are not ashamed of you, we feel equally anxious to maintain the reputation and honor of the institution over which we preside, so that



ye may never be ashamed of your Alma Mater. She ranks second to none in the country as to the thorough tone of her curriculum, but third in this city as to the number of her matriculants, and first as to the success of her enterprise. I repeat, that the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania stands first in point of early success, and before every other school in this city as respects the size of her graduating classes. In five years, we have risen from a class of 15 students and 6 graduates to a class of 104 students and 55 graduates. Now, compare this with other medical schools, and we will find that only two others ever had a class of 50 graduates at one session. The University was more than 40 years before she graduated 50 at one time; and the Jefferson School, which now has the largest class in this country or on this continent, was in existence more than eight years before she presented so large a class of honored graduates as we have before us this morning; and I believe, after considerable research into the subject, that no other medical school in Philadelphia, except we three, has ever reached to the number of 50 graduates in one session.\* And yet there are those who will tell us that Homœopathy is going down. Well, if beginning with a class of 15, as we did, to have 50 the second year, 73 the third year, 95 the fourth year, and 103 the fifth year; that is, if passing from 15 to 50, 73, 95, and 103, is going down, I for one am glad of it. I join you, as friends of the system and my colleagues here, in rejoicing that Homœopathia is going down; yes, yes, it is going down, that is true, but it is going down into the hearts of the people; and if it continue to go down in the same way a little longer, Allopathia will have gone down to the tomb of the Capulets, to be only remembered as one of the follies and barbarisms of a by-past age.

Thus we send ye forth, not as the armed warrior, with mailed front and gauntleted hand, with laurels all dripping with great

* University began 1765; in 1807, had 31, and 1808,	69
Jefferson School began 1834; for first seven years the highest was	31
Philadelphia School began 1847; highest class,	40
Female " " " " . . . . .	6
Pennsylvania " " " " . . . . .	39
Eclectic " " " " . . . . .	4
Reformed " " " " . . . . .	1
Franklin " " " " . . . . .	18



gouts of human gore from murdered men, and women, and children,—but we bid ye forth like angels of mercy, hovering benignly around the tried by affliction, and distilling from their wings of light and love a sovereign balm for the bruised and stricken ones of earth. Reduce your studies into practice—systematize your whole lifetime—your pursuits, your relaxations; be careful to call chirography to the aid of your memory; make memoranda of every case, and especially such as are of peculiar interest, noting every change and remedy, from the beginning to its close. Beware of your company and conversation, and at all times eschew strong drink, gaming, swearing, and tobacco. I need say little to you about your demeanor in the sick chamber: here, at least, a real physician can be no other than a gentleman—I mean a gentleman. It is said of the elder Dr. Parrish, that his suavity and tenderness did almost as much as his skill in the restoration of his patients; and that, on one occasion, a young lady, whose malady seemed reluctant to yield, hearing the good Doctor express a desire that he might see a change for the better in her condition, whispered in the ear of the attendant, “I think if the dear Doctor would kiss me, I should be better.” He overheard her, and promptly responded, “Does thee think so? then thee shall have one,” and suiting the action to the word, he bent over and kissed her. The next day she was better, and soon was entirely well. Let me, however, caution you, young gentlemen, how you repeat the prescription, as it might not in all cases be equally efficacious. Kindness, however, will never be amiss; so will you find when the malady admits of cure. Then how much more will it be appreciated where mortal aid cannot avail; for when human skill cannot abstract the shaft, it may at least by tenderness assuage the smart, while kindly sympathy shall smooth the rough pillow of dying humanity, and gently slope that tearful road which all must tread, as it leads down to that dark—last—silent, and narrow house appointed for all the living.

I have now discharged my duty for to-day; see that ye all faithfully discharge yours for a lifetime. All that now remains for me is, *dictu vale*, to speak farewell; and believe me, gentlemen, when I say that I give utterance to the word from my very heart of hearts. In the name of my colleagues, and of myself



I bid you an affectionate farewell! Those ties of sympathy which for months and years have bound us together in harmonious union, are about to be sundered; soon the magic spell of teacher and student will be broken. We part at the threshold of these halls, and we part, never—never perhaps in time—never more to meet again—never to renew our happy intimacy till Gabriel's trumpet-blast sounds the eternal reveille, and wakes us all to that final meeting, amid the tremendous scenes that shall attend the last act in the great drama of departing time.

Hitherto have we journeyed in company together; yet here, at last, our paths diverge. We, remain to prepare new champions for the race, but ye go to your allotted posts—"the world before you where to choose, and Providence your guide." Go, then—hie ye on your way; for while the words of parting tremble and linger on my tongue, others are watching for your coming; other ears are strained to catch the echoes of your footsteps' tread. That aged father, who sent you hither in trustful confidence, waits the return of his prided son, in whom he expects to survive the ravages of time, and live his manhood o'er again. That tender mother of yours, whose spirit has hovered ever about your pathway as a guardian angel, waits impatient once again to enfold you in those loving arms, which in hours of infantile helplessness so gently twined around your now manly forms. Thy sister, and perhaps one still dearer than a sister,—ay, than sister, brother, father, all—she, too, is looking forth from the casement, and straining her anxious eyes to catch the first glimpses of your appearing, that she too may press you to her heart—that heart so soon to be blended into one with your own, in all the sweetened joys or softened ills of life.

With so many attractions to draw you hence—with so much to call you away—'twere wrong, gentlemen, for us even to wish longer to detain you in our midst, far from such scenes of sweet and brightening hope. And we will not. Go, then, gentlemen, go, and bear Heaven's dearest blessing with you. In God's name we say, Farewell!—farewell in your greetings at the hearthstone of your boyhood—farewell in the full realization of all the brightest visions of your betrothal—in all the most sanguine hopes for future usefulness on earth, and for eternal felicity in Heaven, farewell! Gentlemen—farewell, farewell!



## MATRICULANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION OF 1852-53.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Angell, Henry C.,	Rhode Island.
Ashton, A. H., M.D.,	Pennsylvania.
Austin, Alexander G.,	New York.
Baker, Joshua T.,	Pennsylvania.
Bartlett, J. L.,	Michigan.
Beck, Levi G.,	Pennsylvania.
Bigelow, Franklin,	New York.
Blake, James D.,	England.
Blakesley, James M.,	New York.
Boyle, Edward L.,	New York.
Brown, Joseph R., M.D.,	Texas.
Brown, Titus L.,	New York.
Brownell, H. T.,	Connecticut.
Bunting, Thomas C.,	Pennsylvania.
Casselberry, M. L.,	Pennsylvania.
Cate, H. J. M., M.D.,	New Hampshire.
Chamberlain, C. R., M.D.,	Pennsylvania.
Chase, Irah E., M.D.,	Massachusetts.
Clarke, John L.,	Rhode Island.
Clarke, Henry B., M.D.,	Massachusetts.
Clarke, Peleg, M.D.,	Rhode Island.
Clay, G. B. L.,	Pennsylvania.
Compton, C. B.,	New Jersey.
Conway, Thomas,	Pennsylvania.
Cooke, N. F.,	Rhode Island.
Cooper, John F.,	Pennsylvania.
Cowley, David,	Pennsylvania.
Coxe, Daniel,	Pennsylvania.



NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Cresson, Emlen, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Cresson, Charles C., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Dare, Charles V., . . . . .	New Jersey.
Dinsmore, J. P., . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Dobbins, M., . . . . .	New Jersey.
Evans, R. C., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Eustace, Andrew, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Fisher, Thomas C., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Freeman, W., . . . . .	Georgia.
Garvin, John E., . . . . .	New Jersey.
Gaylord, Edward P., . . . . .	New York.
Geiger, Theodore S., . . . . .	Maryland.
Gilson, Eli D., . . . . .	Ohio.
Gorgas, Charles R., . . . . .	Ohio.
Greenbank, John, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Gregg, Rollin R., . . . . .	New York.
Gumpert, B. B., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Hardy, Thomas J., M.D., . . . . .	Virginia.
Harris, John S., . . . . .	Massachusetts.
Hawley, L. B., . . . . .	New York.
Hayward, Joseph, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Helmuth, William T., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Horton, F., M.D., . . . . .	New Hampshire.
Hughes, Alfred, . . . . .	Virginia.
Ingham, G. W., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
James, Richard S., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Janney, Daniel, M.D., . . . . .	Virginia.
Jennings, Robert, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Johnston, Edward R., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Jones, Stacy, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Lungren, H. H. G., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Meade, Samuel C., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Miller, Alexander C., . . . . .	New Jersey.
Minton, Henry, . . . . .	New York.
Moore, Francis R., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Morse, Asa W., . . . . .	New York.
Morse, George S., . . . . .	New York.
Morton, Edward W., . . . . .	Maine.
Murphy, William, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
Munsy Barton, M.D., . . . . .	North Carolina.



NAME.	RESIDENCE.
✓ Musgrave, John F., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Palmer, Frederic N., . . . . .	Maine.
Peirce, Levi, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
✓ Power, W. R., M.D., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Pratt, Theodore L., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Preston, Coates, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Randell, John M., M.D., . . . . .	Maryland.
✓ Reading, Edward, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Remington, Stephen, Jr., . . . . .	New York.
✓ Roberts, O. O., . . . . .	Vermont.
✓ Saltonstall, G. D., M.D., . . . . .	New York.
✓ Simons, W., Jackson, . . . . .	New Jersey.
✓ Shultz, J. Y., M.D., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Sparhawk, G. E. E., . . . . .	Vermont.
✓ Stretch, Joshua B., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Talbot, I. Tisdale, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
✓ Taylor, Charles, M.D., . . . . .	Connecticut.
✓ Thayer, Henry R., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Titsworth, R., . . . . .	New York.
✓ Turner, John, . . . . .	Michigan.
✓ Vernon, Thomas, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
Vogel, Albert, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Walker, Charles H., . . . . .	New Hampshire.
✓ Wakeman, John H., M.D., . . . . .	Ohio.
✓ Weed, Theodore J., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ West, Seymour, . . . . .	New York.
✓ Whitcomb, De Witt C., . . . . .	Massachusetts.
White, Joseph B., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Wilder, Lewis De V., . . . . .	New York.
✓ Williams, Thomas C., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Wilkinson, J. J. G., . . . . .	England.
✓ Wilkinson, Ross M., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Wolfe, George, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Wood, J. B., . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
✓ Wood, J. G., M.D., . . . . .	Massachusetts.

Total, . . . . .

103



## GRADUATES OF 1853.

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At a Public Commencement, held March 1st, 1853, in the Musical Fund Hall, the Degree of the College was conferred, by the HON. A. V. PARSONS, President, upon the following gentlemen :—

Name.	Residence.	Subject of Thesis.
Angell, Henry C.,	Rhode Island,	Office of the Colon.
Austin, Alexander G.,	New York,	{ Preparation and Practice of Medicine.
Bigelow, Franklin,	New York,	
Blake, James D.,	England,	Cimicifuga Racemosa.
Blakesley, James M.,	New York,	Vis Vitalis.
Boyle, E. L.,	New York,	The Law of Cure.
Brown, Joseph R., M.D.,	Texas,	_____
Brown, Titus L.,	New York,	{ Allopathic and Homœopa- thic Obstetrics.
Brownell, H. T.,	Connecticut,	
Casselberry, M. L.,	Pennsylvania,	Paronychia.
Chamberlain, C. R., M.D.,	Pennsylvania,	Neuralgia.
Chase, Irah E., M.D.,	Massachusetts,	{ Medical Opinions and Qualifications.
Clarke, Peleg., M.D.,	Rhode Island,	
Clay, G. B. L.,	Pennsylvania,	Mechanism of Parturition.
Cooper, John F.,	Pennsylvania,	Measles.
Cowley, David,	Pennsylvania,	Ephelides.
Dinsmore, J. P.,	Rhode Island,	{ Homœopathy and its Founder.
Eustace, Andrew,	Pennsylvania,	
Gibson, Eli. D.,	Ohio,	Hygiene.
Gorgas, Charles R.,	Ohio,	Progressive Medicine.
Greenbank, John,	Pennsylvania,	Dysentery.
Gregg, Rollin R.,	New York,	{ Similia Similibus Curan- tur.
Gumpert, B. B.,	Pennsylvania,	
Hardy, Thomas J., M.D.,	Virginia,	Temperaments.
		Phosphorus.
		The Eye.



Name.	Residence.	Subject of Thesis.
Harris, John L.,	Massachusetts,	{ Homœopathy, a Natural System of Cure.
Hawley, L. B.,	New York,	Digestion.
Helmuth, W. T.,	Pennsylvania,	Apocynum Cannabis.
Hughes, Alfred,	Virginia,	Consuetudo Medicæ.
Ingham, G. W.,	Pennsylvania,	Pneumonia.
Johnston, Edward R.,	Pennsylvania,	The Secretory System.
Jones, Stacy,	Pennsylvania,	{ Old and New School of Medicine.
Miller, Alexander C.,	New Jersey,	Cynanche Tonsillaris.
Minton, Henry,	New York,	Trillium Cernuum.
Moore, Francis R.,	Pennsylvania,	{ Examination of the Patient and Diagnosis.
Morse, Asa W.,	New York,	The Science of Medicine.
Musgrave, John F.,	Pennsylvania,	Hydrocephalus Acutus.
Palmer, Frederic N.,	Maine,	{ The Office of the Peritoneum.
Pratt, Theodore L.,	Pennsylvania,	Chimaphila Umbellata.
Preston, Coates,	Pennsylvania,	{ Homœopathy and Allopathy.
Reading, Edward,	Pennsylvania,	Lilium Superbum.
Remington, Stephen, Jun.,	New York,	High Potencies.
Roberts, O. O.,	Vermont,	Hypertrophy of the Heart.
Simons, W. Jackson,	New Jersey,	Woman and her Diseases.
Sparhawk, G. E. E.,	Vermont,	Cobaltum.
Stretch, Joshua B.,	Pennsylvania,	Intermittent Fever.
Talbot, I. Tisdale,	Massachusetts,	Angina Membranacea.
Titsworth, R.,	New York,	Physiology of the Heart.
Turner, John,	Michigan,	Inflammation.
Vernon, Thomas,	Rhode Island,	{ Insanity and its Treatment.
Walker, Charles H.,	New Hampshire,	Dysentery.
Wakeman, John A., M.D.,	Ohio,	_____
West Seymour,	New York,	Cause and Effect.
Williams, Thomas C.,	Pennsylvania,	Accuracy in Practice.
Wilkinson, J. J. G.,	England,	_____
Wilkinson, Ross M.,	Pennsylvania,	Inflammation.

Total,

55

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 39 \\ \hline 94 \end{array}$$